BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VI. *WEDNESDAY, August* 6, 1823. *No.* 12.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO RENT

The Washington IRON WORKS,

Situated in Nittany Valley, Centre county, about fifteen Miles below Bellefonte, six miles from Baldeagle creek, and nine miles from the Susquehanna river; the works are well situated, and on never failing streams; the Furnace is watered by a large spring and the Forge by Fshing creek, either of these streams seldom ever freeze. There is about two thousand acres of excellent wood land adjoining the works, there are two excellent

Ore Banks,

one, about two and a half miles, and the other three fourths of a mile from the Furnace. The Ore is equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The Forge is in good repair and has been working until last spring. The Furnace has not been in blast for some time, and will require some repairs. The owner is unacquainted with conducting Iron Works, and wishes to rent them, therefore any person wanting to rent Iron Works will find it to their advantage to come and view said Works, as the subscriber lives on the premises and will make the terms easy and liberal.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Jan. 27th 1823.

The Editors of the Pennsylvania Inteligencer, Harrisburg; Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster; and Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, weekly for three months and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment. J. H.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to take an assignment of a note which a certain John Elder, of Nittany valley Centre county, holds of mine, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled; he having obtained it it in a fraudulent and unlawful manner.

JOHN CHARLES.

Mifflinburg, Union county, } May 9th. 1822. }

FOR SALE.

An elegant tract of land, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, containing

240

acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry James, and others. The land is well improved, and is one of those lately owned by J. P. De Hass, purchased by Mrs. Craig, and sold by her to Thomas Goodwin, Philadelphia. For terms apply to him, or to Wm R. Smith, Huntingdon.

June 3d. 1823

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, July 1, 1823.

A John Adams 3, William Adams,

B Antis Barthus, James M. Brady Joseph Bartles, David Bischitz Jacob Bergstresser, Hetty Bryson, Jno. Brown, Michael Buttorf, John Bendel, Benjamin Brown, Ross Baker.

C Margaret Carson, John Carson, Venus Coal, Joseph Cox, Rachel Coleman, Ann Cross, Robert Clark Clark & Hills, Richard Carey.

D James Dickson, Jonathan Delong.

E Gratz Etting.

F Jacob Feby.

G Peter Graybill, John Grub, Mary Goodfellow, Nicholas Glazur,

H James Hall, John Heffelfinger, John F. Hanson, David Hall, Barnard Hazel, Mary Hastey, Wm Hunter, John Hannah, Charles Huston, Joseph Haire,

I John Irvin jr. John Irvin.

K Peter A. Karthaus 3, John Kern, John Knox.

L David Love, Joshua Ludley, David Lamb, Nicholas Lucas, William Lilyett, Thomas Lambert

M Hugh M'Namis, Peter M'Clain, John M'Neely, John D M'Mullen, John M'Ilwain, Edward M'Intire, Samuel M'Kesson, Isaac M'Kinney, John M'Kinley, Andrew M'Mican, William M'Connel, James Mitchel, Edward Medcalf 2, Jeremiah Menin, Margaret Moss, Joseph Mason.

N Tho's. Nor, Christian Nesselrode, John Neil.

P John Patterson, Michael Poorman, Rachel Patton, George Peeters, James Powell, Thomas C. Parsons, James M. Petrikin.

R Elijah Reeves 3, Frederick Reedy, John Reid, Jane Ramsey, Mary Ross, John Ross, Frederick Reiter.

S John Solloda, Jno. Stump, John Shrack, Michael Sweney 2, Jacob Singer, Jacob Stigers, Abraham Smith, James D. Stark, Wentle Smith, George Selsey, Martin Steele, James Smith, Micle Sneare, George Shinabergar,

T James Tumbleson, Charles Trcziyulny,

W Mary Whiteman, Jerrymiah Wilders, Noah E. Wathams Thomas Waddle.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

GEO. HENNING, HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats, which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs. Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the HOUSE & LOT he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, The lot contains two and a half acres, and has also erected on it a good dwelling house, and a large and commodious

TAN-HOUSE,

with a good

TANYARD,

consisting of seventeen tan vats, with two lime vats, baites, &c. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

May 27th 1823.

WAITE'S OFFICE.

In the Second Class, Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars, 5000, Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 3 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100 and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
4	1,000
10	200
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, *and smaller Prizes.*

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

For theabove Rich Prizes apply immediately at

WAITE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South-West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situate in Howard township Centre Co. on the road leading from Bellefonte to the Big Island, 8 miles below Milesburg; adjoining lands of Michael Meese and others. The above premises are well calculated for any person who is disposed to keep a Tavern and Store; Now in the occupation of John Ligget. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Howard township.

ABSALOM LIGGET.

April 26, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

December 27th 1822.

$5 REWARD.

Was stolen on the night of the 21st or 22nd of June instant, from the house of Thomas Hastings, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Bellefonte, a

DRAB GREAT COAT,

with three seperate capes, each bound, a drawed back and strap, and a pocket, buttoned with a small mole, on the outside of the left breast; the collar was covered with drab tabby velvet

The above reward will be given to any person who will return the coat, or give information, so that the subscriber, whose property it was, can get it again.

MATLOCK BENNER.

Bellefonte, July 1st 1823

ELIJAH REEVES, Clock and Watch-Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte, next door to the office of the "PATRIOT," where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line of business. He will work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if application be made soon.

June 17th, 1823.

John M'Kinley, Jr. TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the Borough of Bellefonte. His shop is on the north east end of the lot north of the Bank, and directly across the street. He will work cheap for cash or country produce, all kind of which will be taken in payment.

Bellefonte, June 3d 1823.

FOR SALE,

The subscriber offers for sale a HOUSE & LOT

in Earlysburg, formerly occupied by Walter Longwell as a tavern. The lot contains one acre and a fourth, and the house is a commodious one, and the stabling good. It is an excellent stand for either Tavern or Store. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase can know the terms by application to the subscriber, Farmer's Mills, Pennsvalley.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

June 3d 1823.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Centre, will be held at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte this seventh day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sh'*

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete opperation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

Bellefonte, May 20, 1823.

PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable plantation, or tract of land containing

225 Acres,

situate four miles west of the borough of Indiana on the great road leading from said borough to Kittanning. The improvements are

Two good cabin houses,

and cabin barn, about fifty acres cleared, five of which are meadow, and more may be made, with a small

Apple Orchard,

thereon—ALSO—A tract of land containing

142 acres

situate about five miles west of said borough, on Crooked creek, with a cabbin house and barn thereon, with about sixty or seventy acres cleared, twelve acres of which are meadow & a quantity more may be made, with five sugar camps and a small orchard thereon.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it may be best obtained by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN TRIMBLE.

Indiana, March 29th 1823.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to ½
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	¼ dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	11
Brownsville	11

Justices and Constables BLANKS

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, August 6.

We are compelled, by dire necessity to appeal to the generosity of our subscribers for payment of all, or part of what they are indebted to us. The expence of carrying on a newspaper cannot be estimated except by a full and fair trial. We have refrained from a public solicitation of payment from our subscribers, heretofore; and would not at this time, if it could be well avoided. To such as have been punctual we return our thanks—and hope that those who have not, will remember us at the August court.

To the Democrats of Centre County.

You are requested to meet in your respective townships on Saturday the 23d. day of August instant, and elect delegates, to meet at the house of John Rankin in Bellefonte, on the Wednesday following, to fix on suitable persons for COUNTY OFFICERS. Haines and Potter townships will elect *three* each; the rest *two* each, except the Borough of Bellefonte and Rush township which will elect *one* each.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

We refer our readers to the last page of this paper for a full and complete elucidation of the Effigy-making business. We earnestly request all democratic editors to re-publish the same, or such part thereof as may be best calculated in their judgment, for general information.

The editor of the Mifflin Eagle complains that he did not get our last paper. We can't help that. We suppose Mr. Humes, in his next communication, can inform him why it did not reach him. If not, he may know by enquiring in a week or two, at the Postmaster General, Washington city.

From every quarter of the state, news of the most cheering kind flows upon us. Mr. Shulze, the candidate of democracy and of the people, will unquestionably be elected governor by an overwhelming majority. Counties which gave Hiester large majorities, in 1820, will now give a majority for Mr. Shulze. Democracy is up and doing. A spirit of regeneration has gone forth. The people are determined to rid themselves of the public DEBT CABINET. Federalism, with all its concomitant evils, will be prostrated on the 2nd Tuesday of October next, never more to raise its hydra head.

If room would permit, we would give our democratic brethren a sample of federal hopes and expectations. In order to ascertain what confidence is to be placed in their assertions & calculations, it would be only necessary to republish the letters written by Dr. Curtin to Maxwell and Hamilton, published in their respective papers. He states, that he does not know a single man, in this county, that voted for Hiester, now against Mr. Gregg; but that very many that voted for Findlay, have renounced their democracy, and will support his father-in-law.—This is *Munchausen's* statement, alias Dr. Curtin's; and we all know that he is a man of veracity!! He never told a lie in his life!! Aye, and he lives in Pennsvalley, for he dates his letters from that place!

Now people of Pennsvalley, does not the Doctor lie like the vengeance? You know that he does.

Citizens of Bellefonte—it is you that are acquainted with this driveling defamer, and can testify as to the truth of his assertions—say, do one of you believe his statement?

We could name at least one hundred in this county that voted for Hiester, that will now support Shulze, and we challenge him to name ten that voted for Findlay, that will now support Gregg.

The federal Corresponding Committee of this county, cry out very lustily against legislative influence, legislative caucus's, &c. It matters not what subject they begin with, they always wind up with the same stale cry. It reminds us of an old fidler, that always ended with the tune of "*Jenny bang'd the weaver*," no matter what he commenced with.

The truth is, that Andrew Gregg is altogether the legislative caucus candidate; being nominated by the federal members of the legislature, before it adjourned. In proof of this we have seen in several papers, the letter of a federal member to a gentleman in Danville, giving him, as a FRIEND, the information; and enjoining secrecy on him, lest it should come to the ears of the democrats.

In addition to that, we have the electioneering of the members of the Lewistown Convention, with those who rode in the stage with them, before Mr. Gregg was publicly nominated at Lewistown. Mr. Nesslerod's statement follows this. He is one of the wealthiest farmers in our county; his wealth may be fairly estimated at forty thousand dollars; and is a man of the strictest veracity. Those modest gentlemen, no doubt, thought that he was some *poor devil*, who had nothing more than would pay his stage fare; and whose vote could be procured for asking. It may be necessary to state, that Mr. Nesslerod was the warm and decided friend of Gen. Hiester, and voted for him, as did every member of his family, to the number of 7 or 8. To use Mr. Nesslerod's expression—he is not going "to vote for a man who was nominated by men devoid of common decency, and who gloried in their shame."

——"I was returning from Columbia, where I had been attending to my fishery; and took passage in the Harrisburg mail-stage, for Bellefonte *via* Lewistown. I found that my fellow passengers were from Philadelphia and Lebanon, one of whom was Jacob Haldeman, going to Lewistown, as they said, "to make a Governor." I cannot now recollect their names, except that of Mr. Haldeman. One of them, I believe from Lebanon county, a small man, perhaps as tall as my cane, whom I termed "Sampson," by way of retort, was among the number. This little pomposity's bosom was filled with ruffles; his cranium with the exalted idea of making governors; and as for the rest of his body, there was no room for any thing else, except a good deal of malice for Mr. Shulze, which must have forced its way in. I enquired if he was acquainted with Mr. Shulze, and what he had against him. He replied that he was acquainted with him—and had nothing against him, except that "he was a black coat." All that were acquainted with him, answered in the same way. Their lascivious conduct soon convinced me that they were *at war* with all good men; for they frequently enquired at the driver—"if there were any bawdy houses at Clark's ferry and Lewistown;" and they had even the impudence to ask me to go to one of them with them. I became the butt of their ridicule, after I refused to vote for Gregg, whom they said they were going to make governor, at Lewistown. When they discovered this, they even threatened to throw me out of the stage. They called me "Old John," and I retorted as well as I knew how. Upon the whole, a dirtier set of fellows, and a more unprincipled set of characters, I have rarely met with; and I did not hesitate to tell them, I could never reconcile it to my conscience to vote for any man they would nominate. I plainly saw, tho' that the business had been already fixed for them, and that any *kind of tools* would do to carry it into execution.

After I arrived at Lewistown, I met a man from Pittsburg, who said he was 61 years of age, and weighed 275 lbs. He commenced electioneering with me for Gregg, but he found it useless and gave it up. I told him "that he must be a strong governor-making man that would drag his poor old guts all the way from Pittsburg for that purpose." I thought it very strange, that these fellows would electioneer for a man before he was publicly nominated.

They thought that I was a man that could be easily imposed upon, and at best, worthy of little notice.

I understood that they "lived so fast," that some of them had to borrow money to carry them on; but I begin to think that this money was not borrowed, but PAID to them for their services. Young "Sampson" borrowed some at Harrisburg. He abused Mr. Shulze most lustily, altho' he said "he had nothing against him." CHRISTIAN NESSLEROD.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Alas, poor federalism; how degraded you have become. Who would have thought in the year 1797 & '98 that in 25 years, your name, which you then prided in, should become a reproach, and be disowned by you. A name that centered in it "all the knowledge, wealth and best blood of the country;" and adopted to distinguish yourselves from the mean, low lifed and contemptible rabble, calling themselves democrats—and by you designated by the name of Demons, French Jacobins, Ragamuffins, Disorganizors, the Swinish multitude &c. &c. You then hoisted a black cockade, made of leather, nearly as large as a pewter plate, in order that you might be distinguished from the republicans, and known as federalists. You have now thrown aside that badge of distinction—first calling yourselves Federal Republicans—then Independent Republicans—you are now Democratic Republicans, friends of order and good government. *Washingtonians.* How degenerate the sons of federalism have become, thus to deny their names—and great and good names. Oh! that I could blot from my memory—the foul deed—the political turpitude of the sons of federalism. Must I think of it; must I speak of it. They have taken to themselves that wicked, unholy, ungodly, impious name of democrat—Jacobin—Ragamuffin; and have, to answer certain ends, amalgamated themselves with the swinish multitude. I feel ashamed of them, and, Mr. Printer, I wish you to let the world know it.

A FEDERALIST OF '98;
OF THE OLD STAMP.

Black-cockade July 28th 1823.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

"*Governor of the People and not of a Party.*"

This is the conclusion of one of the "family" resolutions at their meeting on the 4th of July; and it was their constant cry in 1820. Mr. Hiester was to be the Governor of the People and not of a party; and he himself was made to say so in his address; but scarcely was he seated, than he abundantly shewed whose Governor he was. I have a little anecdote to relate which will shew the people what is Mr. Gregg's opinion as to governing a party. It shall be related in as few words as possible.

When Hiester made use of the words I have mentioned in his address, it induced some democrats who were in office to apply to be continued. None were continued but Alexander M'Calmont of Venango County. It was known in Bellefonte, a short time after it was ascertained that Hiester was elected, that Gregg would be Secretary of State. A friend of Mr. M'Calmonts, an Old Schoolman, then, waited on Mr. Gregg, and asked his continuance. Gregg enquired if he was a democrat: he was answered, Yes. Gregg then said "*He has been wrong, and if he is appointed he must come right.*" "*Perhaps his reappointment will bring MORE BAGS TO OUR MILL.* Mr. M'Calmont was reappointed, and whether he is *carrying bags to the Federal Mill*" as Gregg said, we cannot tell. Certain it is, tho' that the Gentleman with whom Gregg had this conversation, who values his principles, declines going *to the mill* himself since that.

This is the man that is to Govern the people and not a party. The fact is that Mr. Gregg is so very old, and his mind at times so very much affected, that he makes use of expressions that he himself in his sane moments would be sorry for. This language tho' was used in coolness; and when he had a perfect command of himself. RUDOLPH.

From the Republican Compiler.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We solicit attention to a few *facts*, for the truth of which we appeal to the friends of Mr Gregg.

It is a *fact*, that Simon Snyder was nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor, by a "legislative caucus."

It is a fact that Simon Snyder was a member of the legislature, at the time he was nominated for the office of Governor.

It is a fact that the federal Editors of newspapers abused and vilified the character of Simon Snyder as grossly as they now do that of John Andrew Shulze.

And that it is *now* universally admitted, even by those same federal Editors, (whether hypocritically or otherwise, we will not pretend to determine,) that Pennsylvania never had a better Governor than Simon Snyder, is also a fact.

From the foregoing facts, it is undeniable that these editors were so much under the influence of party rancor and the lust of office, that they slandered and calumniated a most reputable citizen: And we aver that they are now treating Mr. Shulze with equal injustice. Whether they are, at present, actuated by better motives, we shall let the people decide. The above facts also demonstrate, that it would be no disparagement to Mr. Shulze or his pretensions even if he had been nominated by a legislative caucus.

[But to alledge, as the federalists do, that Mr. Shulze was so nominated, is a gross perversion of truth. In every county in the state the democratic citizens were called together to select special delegates for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for governor, and the result, was that the largest convention that ever meet in Pennsylvania was produced. Its material was respectable, its deliberation open, its choice judicious, and maugre the efforts of federalism and faction, its candidate will be successful.—*Frank. Gaz.*

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR DATED *Kittanning, July* 17

"The prospects in this county are more favorable every day for Mr. SHULZE. Armstrong county will undoubtedly give a majority of least 600 for the democratic candidate. The democratic party is, at the present time, more united than it has been since the election of Mr Snyder. The Germans in this county will generally vote for Mr. Shulze; and a number of our friends, who left the party in 1817 and 1820, have come out warmly in his favor. From all the neighboring counties we have the most flattering prospects. The western part of the state will give a large majority for Mr. Shulze. The leading federalists in this place are indifferent about the election of Mr. Gregg. *One* of the officeholders, and *his* relations, are the only persons here that are warm for Mr. Gregg. Their opposition from local causes, to Mr Shulze, will operate greatly in his favor in this county. Mr. Gregg's conduct is despised by many of his friends. His letter to the "peace party" in Cumberland, and his votes on the question of war, are considered by every intelligent person as weak and inconsistent."—*F. Gaz.*

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED *York, July* 25

"We are all much engaged in the good cause. The people of York are awakened to a due sense of the wrongs which the present federal administration of the state have done them. They have already been visited by a deputy surveyor of the *peace party*, demanding to know the titles to their respective farms, whether they are patented or not, and what prospect there will be of having them speedily adjusted by their present holders. This is a fine state of things truly! We shall do well in this county at the general election. We shall poll nearly 2,000 more votes this year than in 1820. The majority for Mr. Shulze will be more than proportionably increased: We calculate certainly on 1300. Windsor township, which in 1817 gave Mr. Findlay only 54 votes will give Mr Shulze about 200. The contest here is between federalists and democrats. Mr Gregg has but few friends, except the officeholders and their *federal* allies."—*ib.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post July. 28

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIG ENTERPRIZE

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Douglass, in 14 days from Curacoa, we have received the following letter from a friend, giving the particulars of the loss of the United States brig Enterprize.

Curacoa, July 10, 1823.

Sir: It becomes my painful task to inform you of the loss of the United States brig Enterprize, on the morning of the 9th instant. To quiet the apprehension of their friends in the United States, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to apprize them, through the medium of your paper, of the safety of all her officers and crew, and to communicate the following particulars, of which, as a passenger on board, it was my fortune to be a witness.

On the morning of the 8th instant, we swept out of the harbour of Porto Cabello, and at 3 P. M a light breeze sprung up, at which time we were still in sight of that port. At 6, Tucacas bore west by south, we then steered north by west until 8 P. M. when we steered N. N. W. and 28 miles until midnight, at which time we kept away N. W. 1-2 W. and after running on that course about 18 miles to the utter astonishment of every officer on board, we grounded on the S. E. extremity of Little Curacoa, when our reckoning made us from 20 to 30 miles distant from it. The vessel struck about half after 3 A. M. the weather thick, the land not then visible, and a heavy wind driving her on the breakers. The sails were furled at once, the boats hoisted out, the kedge, the stream and bower anchors immediately carried out with a long scope of cable, and let go in deep water; the top gallant and top masts housed, the yards pointed to the wind, and for a short time we were flattered with strong hopes of heaving her off; but owing to the increase of the wind in squalls, with a heavy surf, the stream cable parted, when she rounded to broadside on the breakers, and immediately bilged and filled. The masts were then cut away to prevent her totally capsizing, and every effort made to save the crew, and property, public and private, which, owing to the unexampled exertions of the officers and crew, to their perfect subordination, coolness and intrepidity, were eminently successful. Every person on board, most of the rigging, spars and stores, have been landed, and should the weather prove calm, the guns and more of the provisions will be saved.

I forbear to make any further reflections upon this unfortunate occurrence, than to state my conviction, in justice to the parties concerned, that when the affair shall have been investigated, it will result in their entire exculpation from censure, and be viewed as one of those unforeseen casualties, against which no human prudence could guard.

I arrived at this place in a small shallop, with an officer of the brig, to take measures for the relief of the crew, and for their transportation to the United States. We left them encamped on the beach, and laboring to save every thing from the wreck.

It is but justice to remark, that as soon as the accident was known in this island, every assistance that humanity could suggest was promptly afforded by the government of the Island, and by our consul, Mr. Parker.

Very respectfully, sir,
your obedient servant
THOMAS RANDALL.

In addition to the above, we may state that the accounts received yesterday from the wreck say that all the guns had been landed and would be brought down to the island, together with the stores saved in the vessels despatched for that purpose. The officers and crew were still encamped on the beach. Measures have already been adopted for their relief, and a brig chartered to transport them to the United States.

His excellency the Governor, on being made acquainted with the misfortune which had befallen the Enterprize, immediately tendered the assistance of the ship of war on the station, but was informed that all the efforts to save the vessel would be unavailing.

The Enterprize carried 14 guns, and was commanded by captain Gallagher.

From the N. Y. E. Post, July 23.

Reported Victory of Mina.—The brig Hannah of Eastport, capt. Mason, arrived here this afternoon, in 30 days from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, brings information that on the day preceeding his leaving the Island, 22. June,, the English packet had arrived at Oratava, the captain of which stated, that General Mina with 8000 men, had attacked a French corps of 12,000, which he defeated, taking

4000 prisoners.

It is not stated how long the English packet was on the passage, nor at what date the battle was fought, and if we are to credit the French accounts, received yesterday, we must regard the above as incorrect. But, in opposition to these accounts, we have the statement of the Spanish gentleman Mora, given below, in which he estimates Mina's force at 22,000, and denies the authenticitiy of the French statements, If something disastrous to the invaders had not occurred in Catalonia, of which, by the by, there were reports in circulation at Paris, we cannot discover a reason for Marshal Moncey urging the necessity of receiving a fresh supply, or of the French government sending 8000 additional troops. At all events, this reinforcement, and that of 12,000 to the duke d'Angouleme, show that things are not going on so well in Spain, as the French papers would have us believe.

Mora expresses himself thus:

"Nothing equalled my surprise on landing in England, to observe the false notions which prevail in many of your political circles, with respect to the situation of Spain. I have heard of discouragement—of failure of resources, of I know not what dispositions on the part of the new ministers and the cortes to submit to the views of France. Permit me to pause a little on these important points, and submit some facts to you instead of these vague ideas with which the opinion of the people of England is poisoned. Spain presents at present many points of resistance and attack Catalonia is defended by the heroic Mina at the head of 22,000 veterans, the number of which he has not chosen to augment; in his rear the battalions of the brave Caralans well disciplined, excellent marksmen, and jealous as they always have been of their independence, occupy the mountains and make incursions in the plains, intercepting every where the convoys and communications, and continually harrassing the detached corps of the enemy. All those operations are made in unison with the brave Ballastaros, who occupies the ancient kingdom of Valencia, a country fruitful in resources of every kind, where he is organizing the army which is to fall on the left wing of the French, if they should advance towards Andalusia. The strong places of the northern provinces are in our possession, and are to be considered as so many *points d' appui* to the Guerillas that occupy these provinces. Gallacia comes next with her inaccessable mountains, with her serious, devoted and warlike population. There Morillo prepares those bold strokes, those unexpected movements which have placed him at the head of the best generals of modern times. On the right to the beautiful forest Estremadura, are the cantonments of the army of Abisbal; an army which, whatever may become of its Chief, will never abandon the cause of liberty, for the troops which compose it have signalized more than once their courage and their enthusiasm, which the French themselves have been compelled to admit, when desirous of stating as certain the defection of that chief, which is not yet ascertained, they declared that he had been deserted by his troops. Andalusia, that vast focus of patriotism and love of liberty lavishes her resources on the brave Villacampa, charged with the honorable task of defending to the last extremity the asylum of the king and the national congress. In the interior of Spain the ancient chiefs of the guerillas have resumed their influence and their positions. The Empecinado acts in Old Castile, and Chalico in La Mancha. Numerous armed and well disciplined bands have gone forth from Madrid and other important towns. Among whom we see a considerable number of men who have declared openly for the cause of liberty, and who will not forfeit their principles and remain at home exposed to the rage of the factious Eighty thousand raw recruits, discouraged by the prospects of a national war—eighty thousand men commanded by a prince, and generals without talents, have been rashly thrown into the midst of these elements of destruction. And yet we are told of the discouragement of those who set themselves so superior! And it is attempted to persuade us, that those who have resisted all the power of Europe will yield to a handful of slaves."

"The cortes, who have frustrated the plans of intriguers by their retreat in Andalusia; the cortes, who shortly before their departure from Madrid, declared in so noble and energetic a manner their firm attachment to the constitution; the Cortes, who see themselves surrounded by an enthusiastic population, by a brave and numerous army; the Cortes are to sully their glorious career by a base desertion of those principles which they have promulgated in the face of all Europe! The cortes who see the Spanish arms triumphant in every part of the Peninsula, are gratuitously to go and offer an ignominious homage to the foreigners whom they see ready to be overwhelmed by the explosion of the patriotism of the nation and the army! Men do not act in this way; such conduct is contrary to all that we know of the human heart. It is never the conqueror who submits to the conditions of the conquered; it is never the stronger who listens to the imperious dictates of their weaker antagonists.

"With respect to the new ministry, it is enough to name Catrava and Tindiola, to be assured that men who have suffered long and cruel persecutions for the constitution, cannot be disposed to throw it away, merely because it so pleases a Government, which can only maintain itself by the terror of arms, and the infamies of its police."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT REPORT.

A Spanish gentleman now in this city, has this morning received a letter from a friend of his at the Havanna, a very respectable merchant of that city, Don Juan Perez Gracia, dated the 12th of July, wherein he states, that by a vessel which had a very short passage from Cadiz, they had received official news, that the inhabitants of Madrid have spontaneously risen on the French, and after a furious contest, killed and wounded an immense number, and made 900 prisoners. Also, that General Mina had thrice engaged the division of the French army operating in Catalonia, and as often repulsed and routed them with great loss on the side of the invaders. This letter further mentions, that a vessel of war had entered the port of Havanna from Martinque, bringing propositions from the authorities of the latter Island inviting the Cubeans to join the French cause. The emmissary that brought these propositions was answered by the government and inhabitants of Havanna, with the utmost indignation, and with all the dignity becoming men determined to remain firmly attached to their country's cause.

The vessel which brought the former accounts from Cadiz, only arrived at Havanna the 11th July, i. e. one day previous to the letter in question

LOOK AT THIS.

Further to shew the spirit of parties, I will notice a fourth of July celebration which took place in Wilmington, always remarkable for its republicanism though then almost broken down by the power of 'federalism.' It had been agreed to make a joint celebration of the anniversary of independence—that the president of the day should be a 'federalist,' and the vice president a 'democrat,' and that the company should, in good humor, drink *all* the toasts that they might alternately offer. The dinner party consisted of a number of the most prominent and respectable gentlemen on both sides. When the cloth was removed, the president gave 'John Adams,' &c. The toast was drank by all, though it afforded no small degree of merriment to see what a hard job it was to get down their wine The vice president then gave 'Thomas Jefferson,' &c. It was generally drank as the other had been, but an imprudent young man violently broke his glass, and spilled his wine on the table. Every one was on his feet in a moment. The act was deprecated by almost every one present, and in the severest terms—yet party feelings were soon so much roused, that a general battle seemed inevitable. All wanted to talk, and none were willing to listen! But the affray was soon settled—a powerful mechanic very deliberately seized the young man by the back of the neck, grasping him as if in a vice by one hand while with the other he poured a glass of wine down his throat, to the manifest danger of suffocating him! This was the act of a moment—but that moment was happily sufficient to restore the company to discretion, and convince both parties of an immediate seperation—which took place, and each division of the company, finished the celebration 'in its own way.' Things of this character were *forced* into the most common transactions of life, from the making of a pair of shoes to the building of a ship, in all places where the parties were pretty equally matched.

Weekly Register.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common please of Centre county, and to me directed; will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 25th of August instant—

A certain tract of land containing two hundred acres more or less, with the appurtenances, adjoining lands of situate in Logan township in the said county of Centre. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel M'Kisson.

By virtue of a like writ issued out of the same court will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place

Two certain lots of ground in the Borough of Bellefonte, numbered 147 and 148 in the general plan of said Borough of Bellefonte. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Newell

By virtue of a like writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place

A certain house and lot situate in the town of Aaronsburg in the said county of Centre, and adjoining lots of Jacob Haller and others, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Armstrong by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff*.

Creditors take Notice.

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Centre, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and the said Court have appointed Monday the 25th day of August, next, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, to hear me and my creditors; when and where you may attend if you think proper.

James M'Clelland.

July 30, 1823.

Catch the Prisoner.

A handsome reward will be given to any one that will take and keep in safe custody a man named

JOHN M'NAUL.

He was rescued from the subscriber, constable of Walker township, on the 30th of July last. The said M'Naul is about 35 years of age, and resides in Lamar township. He is well known to the citizens Nittany valley. It is to be hoped that for the sake of good order, and public example, all good citizens will be vigilant, and endeavor to bring this man to justice

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Cons'e*

Walker township, Aug't 5th 1823.

County Collectors take NOTICE,

That unless you settle off your respective duplicates, including 1822, at the next August Court, suits will be brought against all delinquents, as the County orders must be paid, and the state of the funds require compulsion to meet them.

P. CAMBRIDGE, *Treas'r.*

Bellefonte, August 5, 1823.

N. B. Innkeepers and Storekeepers must pay for their License in par paper or specie.

GEO. ROTHROCK, Saddler and Harness Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the borough of Bellefonte, in the upper end of the house lately occupied by John M'Kee as a Tavern. His work shall be finished in the best manner, and disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Bellefonte, August 5, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FREDERICK DALE, will come forward on or before the 1st day of September next, and make payment. If this notice is neglected, those concerned may rest assured that suit will be brought against them.

CORNELIUS DALE.

Ferguson township,
August 5th 1823.

TO SOME OF THE CITIZENS OF STORMSTOWN AND ITS VICINITY.

The subscriber informs *some of* the citizens of Stormstown and its vicinity that he will take advantage of that protection which the laws of our country affords, unless some of them cease to spread slanderous and unfounded aspersions upon his character and reputation. He owes them his perfect good will and wishes them individually well, and is not conscious of having merited any thing else from them. He is, however, jealous of his reputation, and will inevitably protect it by instituting an action of slander against any one who will attempt to violate it hereafter. An attention to this may be useful to some who have busied themselves too much with my character heretofore. If it will afford the smallest satisfaction to any one, I pronounce all that has been said hitherto groundless falsehoods.

ROBERT KELLY.

Halfmoon township, July 28.

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Centre, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed Monday the twenty fifth day of August next, to hear us and our creditors at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte; when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN TWITMYER,
JAMES GELLASPY.

July 28th, 1823.

Wm. Alloway,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

Informs the citizens of Centre county that he has commenced the above business in the borough of Bellefonte His shop is immediately on the North East corner of the Diamond, and the same in which S. W. Hull has his sadler shop. He will repair all kinds of watches—horizontal, repeating and patent Leever. He will work on the most reasonable terms for Cash or country produce.

Bellefonte July 15th 1823.

THE AARONSBURG FAIR.

Will be held on Friday the 8th day of August next; where all kind of goods &c will be exposed to public sale, from a *needle* to a *cannon*. Peddlars and Cake women are respectively invited to attend on that with full cargoes. It is presumed that musicians will attend without a special invitation. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend: they may rest assured that they will be politely treated. Disorderly persons are invited to remain—at home.

A. MANAGER.

Aaronsburg, July 15th 1823

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subcriber, living in Baldeagle township Lycoming County, on the 5th of June last, a

BLACK MARE

about five years old, fourteen hands high, and a natural trotter. Any person giving information of her to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded

JESSE HUNT.

Baldeagle Township,
July 1, 1823.

LOOK HERE! FOR SALE,

A large quantity of well burned

Roach Lime

of a superior quality. The kiln is set on the *Old American* plan, with four Arches;—burned 70 Cords of Pitch Pine wood in 70 hours;—situated on the property of Messrs. Wm. and John Irvine, adjoining the out lots of the Borough of Bellefonte. It will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or country produce at the market price. Due attendance will be given on the Wednesday of each succeeding week by

JOHN M'KINLEY, Sr.

Bellefonte, July 5th 1823.

STRAY OXEN.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Ferguson township, on the 1st of this inst.

A yoke of Oxen;

One a BRINDLE; the other a BROWN. The owner, or owners are desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS DALE.

Ferguson Township,
July 4 1823.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the improvement of the Susquehannah from Columbia to tide, passed the 31st day of March, 1823, will dispose of

SEVERAL SECTIONS OF SAID RIVER

for improvement, at

PUBLIC SALE,

to the lowest bidder, to commence on the 7th day of August next, beginning at STAHLS RIPPLES. and be continued from day to day, until the whole be disposed of, or so much as the Commissioners may deem proper The improvement will be designated on the day of sale—a schedule of which is hereunto annexed, to wit: STAHL'S RIPPLES, FRY'S FALLS, ESHELMAN'S SLUICE AND BARR, from the "HOUSE ROCK" to M'CALL,S FERRY, along the Lancaster Shore, CULLY'S FALLS and such other improvements as the Commissioners may deem proper.

JABEZ HYDE, Jr.
JOHN M'MEENS,
SAML H. WILSON } *Comm'rs*

June 24th 1823.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following lands, situate in the county of Clearfield: A valuable farm containing

300

acres, on which are erected a good DWELLING HOUSE and a new LOG BARN, with about fifty acres cleared, seven of which are meadow, and much more can be made with little expense a thriving APPLE orchard, a number of PEACH and other fruit trees

ALSO,

A handsome FARM, adjoining the above, containing

200

acres Improvements, a log dwelling house and barn, out houses, and about seventy or eighty acres cleared; sixteen of which are meadow—a bearing APPLE and PEACH orchard besides a variety of other fruit trees

ALSO,

a tract of land adjoining the last mentioned, containing about

200 acres,

with small improvements, but elegant land, and easily cleared;

ALSO,

in that neighborhood, two tracts of unimproved land, containing

2000 acres,

the quality of which, comparatively is the best in that county.

These lands possess advantages which many in that country are deprived of. They are situated three or four miles from the Susquehanna River; four or five from the mouth of Anderson's creek; and from a mile to a mile and a half from the turnpike leading from Erie through Bellefonte The State road from Huntingdon intersects this turnpike, and passes the houses of the improved tracts. Persons wishing to erect water works of any description, will find these lands in every respect well calculated for that purpose; the seats on two of the tracts, one improved, are considered the best in that part of the county well supplied by nature immediately about them, with valuable sawing timber, such as pine, cherry, oak, &c which if converted into boards and scantling, and sent down the Susquehannah, would realize to the owner a handsome profit. The land is generally timbered with oak, hickory, &c

The price will be very moderate for the improved, by paying half in cash, and the remainder in equal payments. The unimproved, by paying part in hand, and the remainder by installments, the subscriber will sell much lower, than any that has heretofore, or that now is, offered in that or any adjacent county; say, from $1, 50 to $2, 00 per acre, according to the payments. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living in Cambria county, William F Boone, Bellefonte, or Samuel Johnston, near the premises.

JOSEPH BOONE.

Cambria county, June 16. 1823.

N, B. There is also a large body of land, some thousand acres, near the above described, most of which is first rate land, and which the subscriber will sell at a moderate rate J. B.

$20 REWARD.

Escaped from the Jail of Centre county on the night of the 8th inst. two prisoners, confined by sentence of the court to four months imprisonment; one a mulattoe, named JOHN BRANUM, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout built and very down look. The other a white man, named SAMUEL TAYLOR, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, speaks broken English, says that he was raised inLancaster county and of German extraction. The above Reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery at the jail in Bellefonte or ten dollars for either of them

J. BUTLER, *Sh'ff*

Mathew Gregg playing Cards in Church Gregg Charitable deeds

To the Democratic Republicans of Centre and Clearfield counties.

It becomes my duty to address you on a subject relating principally to myself. Some few federalists in Bellefonte, friends and relations of Andrew Gregg, their candidate for Governor, have made frequent declarations, that "*they would blacken the character of the* PETRIKIN FAMILY, *BY HOOK OR BY CROOK, so that they would be compelled to leave the County*" In order to attain this, they have commenced issuing Hand Bills, and making newspaper publications in other Counties, charging members of the family with every species of enormity; even that Henry Petrikin Editor of the Bellefonte Patriot, had been guilty of playing Cards in the Church. When in very fact it was none other than MATHEW GREGG, *son of* ANDREW GREGG their candidate who had done so, which Henry Petrikin stands prepared to prove. For all this persecuting zeal the only excuse is that the "*PETRIKIN FAMILY*" as they say, are favorable to the election of the democratic candidate for Governor. None other they can have, unless it is that I myself have taken an active part for the people, in their dispute with the Turnpike Company. With some whose names appear to these Hand bills, we have been intimate for some time, and never gave them the least offence. They have nevertheless, engaged in this base, and persecuting attempt to ruin our characters. So far as they have gone, thank Providence, we have had it in our power to show our innocence.

A Hand bill, to which is attached the names of Hamilton Humes, James Watson, John Thompson, Wm. H. Patterson, John Holte and Wm Patton, has been procured and is in circulation in these counties, charging James M. Petrikin with setting up, or causing to be made and set up an effigy called the "*Federal Candidate*," on the night of the 3d. of July inst. in the Borough of Bellefonte. It is prefaced and concluded, with the basest vituperation, the most abandoned profligacy, and the most contemptible billingsgate. We are confident, that John Holte and Wm. Patton, never saw this Hand bill, either in manuscript or otherwise. They are not capable of such consummate wickedness and meanness, and I have reason to believe that Mr. Thompson did not sign it either. With these Gentlemen I have been particularly intimate, and I do not believe that they hold any such opinion, or would say what is stated in the Hand bill. It is altogether the work of James Harris, Esq. a fellow who has assumed the name of Dr. Curtin, and a few others, equally base and malignant, relations of Gregg's, living in Bellefonte. We doubt not, but H. Humes, James Watson and Wm. H Patterson agreed to sign it, for they are all mere noses of wax, fit subjects for ARCH VILLAINS to work upon. They are so illiterate and naturally stupid, that nothing short of supernatural agency, could ever enable them to produce even such ribaldry. I really believe, that they do not understand the terms used in the production of Mr. Harris, and that they signed it more for the purpose of inducing people at a distance to believe that they could put such high-sounding words together, than any thing else. I have never given them the least cause for the attack upon me, and it argues on their part, a more than ordinary degree of moral turpitude and black-hearted malice, and it must be that the men did not understand what was read to them. In order to cut the matter short, I will venture my life, that neither Humes, Watson or Patterson, can put two sentences of English together in six weeks.

In order to establish this groundless and infamous charge, James Harris & Curtin have procured the deposition of Thomas Singleton and James Smith a nephew of Harris's. If room would permit they should accompany this. In answer thereto I have procured the depositions of the only persons who could exculpate me, and who came forward promptly to do so. I am not disposed to comment upon the testimony of Singleton and Smith. It requires none. The declarations of Singleton to Thurston, shews at once what induced him to swear as he did. What James Smith is made to swear, is equally untrue, and he knows it. What makes it still worse on this poor creature's part, is, that he acknowledged to me yesterday in the presence of Thomas Lambert, "that he had not read his deposition." The fact is he was deeply implicated himself, and he was prepared for any thing that would shew to the world otherwise.—Both these men are federalists, and the notorious advocates of Gregg's election. Gregg was the guardian of J. Smith until the simpleton arrived at age. The facts that took place with these men, I have stated in an affidavit subjoined hereto.

But that which is to affix the offence upon me, is that I gave Thurston a pair of shoes. Now I grant that I did give him a pair of old shoes, but that I had any other motive than to render a poor man a trifling favor is false. He was a man whom I knew when I saw, and nothing more. He relates in his deposition precisely what took place, and he was not in my office longer than I could take the shoes off my boots, and draw on the boots. If little trifling favors of this kind are to make those who grant them accessaries to crime, it would be very strange indeed, but none but such despicable *noses of wax* as Humes, Watson and Patterson would say so. One thing is clear, they will never be hanged for acts of charity, nor their candidate either. I would like to have them shew us some of Mr. *Gregg's* CHARITABLE DEEDS. Perhaps they may call upon WILLIAM ADAMS! This is the unfortunate man who had his barn burnt with all its CONTENTS whereby he was deprived of the means of present subsistence, and his only son killed by lightning, to whom the cold-hearted, pitiless disposition of Andrew Gregg could refuse a cent, because he was a democrat. Altho' Gregg had been thirty years in office, and was then secretary of state, and had amassed thousands, yet he could refuse a poor man, upon whom the hand of God had been heavily laid, a solitary farthing, or any to relieve his wants.

I am agreed that they shall hunt up witnesses to prove that I had given poor men shoes, &c. If they had only enquired at me, I could have directed them to more than they imagine, who would swear that I have given them hats, shoes, shirts, and even money in their distresses. It is with reluctance I state this, but necessity compels me. I am in very humble circumstances myself, and perhaps the avowed persecution of Gregg's relatives may make me still poorer, but my prayers are, that I may ever be able to give a man that is barefooted a pair of shoes, one that is bareheaded a hat, and one that is naked, something wherewith to cover his nakedness, and an exemplary citizen a dollar when he has his barn burned by the act of providence and his only son killed. If these are offences I humbly trust I never shall become so poor by my own conduct as not to be guilty of them.

I will endeavor to withstand the persecution of these men. I am but commencing the world, and must rest altogether for support upon my success in my profession, and as I have done nothing heretofore to forfeit the confidence of my fellow citizens, so I hope I may not hereafter. I grant that I have, when employed, taken an active part in the dispute between the Turnpike and people, and this together with an open and avowed determination to support the democratic candidate, J. A. Shulze, for governor, is the rock of offence. For these things, James Harris, Esq. Deputy Surveyor &c. Hamilton Humes, James Watson and others in conjunction with the relatives of Andrew Gregg are to light down upon a young man, just commencing the world, and hurl him to destruction. For these offences he is to be driven from the County. For this exercise of a constitutional right, he is to be charged with an offence of which he never was guilty, and his character blackened and destroyed. My situation is that of every young man in the community, and every one is equally liable to be assailed, and in the same way too. It is an easy matter for rich men to procure affidavits, for wealth can accomplish any thing.

It may be that some of my fellow citizens are unacquainted with HAMILTON HUMES. He is a *common tatler*, a wretched *buffoon*, and *contemptible tool*. The common source of *old-wife tale-bearing*—the *laugh* of every company into which he intrudes himself—and a willing *nose of wax*. As to JAMES WATSON, I would just observe that I have never given him any reason to assail my character in the base and wicked manner he and Humes have done. * yet he is now among the first to step forward to ruin the characters of his neighbors who have never done him any injury whatever. James Watson is a tenant of Mr. Irvine whose son is married to Gregg's daughter.

If it be asked why I did not immediately, on it coming to my knowledge who made the effigy, publish it to the world? I answer that it was told to me in confidence by James Smith, and I would not betray it.—My reason for making any enquiry at all about it was to exculpate Thomas J. Petrikin, whom the federalists had charged with it publicly. On enquiry I found that the federalists had more to do with it than the democrats.

With these remarks I leave my character and my prospects in life in the hands of my republican brethren, either to sink or swim, as they may determine. As for the federalists, they will believe the worst that can be said, however groundless or false it may be.

JAMES M. PETRIKIN.

CENTRE COUNTY. ss.

Before me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, personally came GEORGE W. THIRSTON of the state of New York, now of the township of Spring in the said county, who on his solemn oath duly administered according to law, saith, that HE hath a certain knowledge of all the circumstances attending the *making* and *setting up* of an *Effigy* in the Borough of Bellefonte called the "FEDERAL CANDIDATE," on the night of the third of July instant, *and* WHO IT WAS THAT MADE AND SET UP THE SAME; that JAMES M. PETRIKIN, THOMAS J PETRIKIN and WM. PACKER *were in no way* CONCERNED THEREIN, *nor had* THEY *or* EITHER OF THEM *any* KNOWLEDGE THEREOF *or* CONNECTION THEREWITH, IN ANY WAY OR MANNER WHATSOEVER.

The deponent further saith, on his solemn oath, that some considerable time afterwards he was in Bellefonte, and in passing near the office of JAMES M. PETRIKIN, was asked by him if the deponent WOULD ASSIST HIM IN REAPING the next day; that it was raining at the time and they both went into the office, when JAMES M. PETRIKIN commenced *taking off a pair of* OVER SHOES *from his Boots* which he was about drawing on. The deponent asked him *what he would take for the shoes* to which he replied *that as he had no use whatever for them further, the deponent might have them without pay*. And the deponent further saith *there was not a word passed about the Effigy*, nor did the deponent *know, or does he believe* that it had come to the *knowledge* of the said JAMES, at that time who made and set it up.

The deponent further saith on his solemn oath, that WILLIAM POTTER Esq. HAMILTON HUMES, and JOHN HALL, Jr. knew as much about the making and setting up of this effigy as *James M Petrikin or any of his Brothers, and more*; for when *they* enquired at the deponent, considering them *friends*, he told them all about it, but they seemed to wish him *to implicate others*, who had nothing to do with it; which he refused.

And deponent also saith, that altho' it may be that he is not entitled to a vote, yet he is friendly to Mr. *Gregg*, having no enmity for any one; and has frequently taken his part.

And he further saith, that on the day on which *THOMAS SINGLETON* took his affidavit mentioned in Humes' Hand Bill, he told me in the presence of Thomas Caldwell, Mrs. Simpson and others that JAMES M PETRIKIN WAS A DAMNED RASCAL; *that he, the said JAMES had accused him (Singleton) at Mr. Watson's, in Bellefonte, with taking a FALSE OATH once,* & he the said JAMES should have said that his (Singleton's) sister was a whore at Harrisburg or Baltimore* and the said Singleton further said *that the day following the arbitration at Watson's, the said Thomas Singleton and his Brother John, had came to town to flog JAMES, but that Petrikin left it when he heard that they were coming; and he further said* THAT HE NEVER OWED PETRIKIN ANY GOOD WILL SINCE.

And the deponent further saith, that when *THOMAS SINGLETON* and him first formed the plan to make this effigy, *not one of the Lamberts were present in the Brick yard*, as he asserts. And the deponent further saith, that when he went up for Singleton, the only objection he made was that he was tired; but wished that it were done—and it was done.

GEO. W THIRSTON.

Sworn & Subscribed the 29th July A. D. 1823, before me

JOSEPH MILES.

—* This was in an argument to the arbitrators who were trying a suit in which this Singleton was a witness. No such expression was ever made about the fellows Sister,

CENTRE COUNTY, ss.

Before the subscriber one of the Justices of the peace for Centre County, came SAMUEL LAMBERT, who saith on his solemn oath that JAMES M. PETRIKIN COULD NOT HAVE, NOR HAD HE ANY KNOWLEDGE WHATEVER, NOR WAS HE IN ANY WAY CONCERNED, with the setting up an Effigy in the Borough of Bellefonte called the "Federal Candidate" on the night of the 3d of July inst. The deponent does not believe it possible that HE, or any of his BROTHERS, could have known any thing about it. He further saith, that it was George Thurston first that told the deponent that he was going to set it up; but Thomas Singleton was not present, nor was the deponent present at the conversation mentioned by Thomas Singleton, in the Brick Yard.

SAMUEL LAMBERT.

Sworn and subscribed the 29th July, 1823, before me

JOSEPH MILES.

CENTRE COUNTY. ss.

Before the subscriber one of the Justices of the peace for Centre County, came JAMES M. PETRIKIN, who saith on his solemn oath, that he had no knowledge whatever that George Thurston or any other person or persons, had it in contemplation to set up an effigy of the "*Federal Candidate*," on the night of the 3d of July instant, nor did he assist, or was he in any manner connected with him, or them, that did so. And he further saith, that when he heard in the morning of the 4th of July that such an effigy was made and set up, it occurred to him in the first instance, that it was the federalists themselves that had made it; and again that possibly Mrs. Simpson, Mother of James Smith, might have known something about it, as she was in the habit of making effigies: and in order to ascertain it, as the federalists had accused Thomas J. Petrikin of it, the deponent asked James Smith, whom he accidentally met before his office door, if he knew any thing about it, upon which James Smith smiled, and replied, that if the deponent "WOULD'NT SAY ANY THING, HE WOULD TELL HIM WHO MADE IT" He then said it was GEORGE THURSTON and THOMAS SINGLETON who made it, for that they had been talking about doing so. The deponent did tell James Smith that he at first believed that it was some of the federalists who lived in Town that made it; but he DID NOT say to James Smith that he would endeavour to put it upon them. The deponent further saith, that he did not meet Thomas Singleton in going to Singleton's house, on the 5th of July, that he does not know where Singleton lives, and never went knowingly in that direction. That sometime after the return of the deponent from Clearfield Court, he met Singleton in Bellefonte and told him, without any further conversation with him, that he ought not to have done it, and Singleton did not deny it; but rather appeared pleased that the deponent thought he had been concerned in it. The deponent never told Singleton he would put it on the Gregg men; nor did he ever tell James Smith so.

JAMES M. PETRIKIN.

Sworn and subscribed July 29, 1823 before BENJ. WILLIAMS.

When the communication charging the federalists with having set up the effigy, was published in the Patriot, James M. Petrikin was absent at Clearfield court, and Henry Petrikin was in Lycoming county. The paper was altogether under my direction.—The latter left home on the 2nd of July, and did not return until the 12th. The paper issued on the 9th. James did not know any thing about the communication, alluded to in Humes's handbill. Any person desirous of seeing the original manuscript, can be gratified by calling at the Patriot office.

T. J. PETRIKIN.

The federalists, Humes and others, have asserted in their HANDBILL that the "PETRIKIN's want to hold the offices" in this county, in case Mr. Shulze succeeds. I state for myself, *and pledge myself* for all others of the family, that no wish of the kind was ever expressed or entertained by any of us. I do not intend, and never did contemplate asking Mr. Shulze for an appointment of that or any other kind; nor will I, or one of us, ask or receive at his hands any appointment whatever. I am now in my 27th year, yet I consider myself quite too young to aspire to any station in public life, other than that of an humble editor of a country newspaper. I am a democrat from principle, and I have no interest in the election other than that which every democrat would feel in the triumph of republican principles. Gregg's sons-in-law have declared that they will persecute and drive out of the county, before two years, every Petrikin in it. DEMOCRATS! It remains to be seen, whether you will suffer us to be sacrificed on the alter of federal persecution. We do not ask you to determine on this matter without evidence. We have presented to you, and can present, testimony to prove all that we have asserted.—The means resorted to, in order to take away our reputation is villainous beyond all parallel. They want you, democrats, to sanction by your votes their base calumnies. They have and are making every endeavor, by practising on the vilest wretches, to support their vile, wicked and infamous slanders. It was determined in secret conclave, to destroy our character, in order that the credit of the paper of which I am editor, might be also destroyed. Men have been found willing to lend their names to further the views of this villainous combination. They are wealthy, and from the specimen we have had, a just idea may be formed of the powerful agency of wealth in accomplishing any end.

To you, democrats, we appeal for protection, and I know that we do not appeal in vain.

Henry Petrikin.

July 31*st* 1823.

To the Democratic Republicans of Centre and Clearfield Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A Handbill signed by the committee of correspondence friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg is in circulation, charging James M. Petrikin, a member of the Democratic Party, with setting up an effigy styled the "Federal Candidate," on the morning of the 4th of July last, in Bellefonte, with a view to injure his character individually, and the character of the whole Democratic Party, and thereby affect the election of John A. Shulze, its candidate for Governor. We ask you now, fellow Citizens, to examine the evidence impartially and you cannot but conclude that James M Petrikin is altogether innocent, knew nothing about it, nor took any part therein. It would seem from the testimony that it was made at, or near the house of Mrs. E Simpson, by persons avowedly the friends of Mr. Gregg; this is even the testimony of their own witnesses, yet they have endeavored to implicate James M Petrikin.

There is something in this matter to which we would call the attention of our Republican Brethren. This effigy was called "the FEDERAL CANDIDATE," but Mr. Gregg's friends say that he is not the *Federal Candidate*, that Mr. Shulze is the federal candidate; now who for a moment can believe any thing else than that this effigy, being made by persons friendly to Mr. Gregg, was not made in derision of Mr. Shulze? They perhaps wished to have the people believe, as they do, that Mr. Gregg is not the federal candidate, but they find otherwise, and now they endeavour to shew that this effigy was made to ridicule Mr Gregg, altho' it was styled "*the Federal Candidate*," and they openly deny that such is the fact.

As to Mr. Shulze having deputy Governors in this, or in any other county, in case he succeeds, it is all fallacious. He is as well, if not better qualified to fill the executive chair as he man they so much adore. If he does succeed, we have the hopes that there will be no more *million* loans from *city Banks*. He will endeavour to pay the *immense public debt* into which the state has gotten, without increasing it. He will endeavor to study the interest of the people in his policy. If such had been done by Mr Gregg, the farmers, and most of us profess to be of that class, would not have the fear of *State Tax* hanging over their heads in time of peace. It is to the farmers who will have this burthen to bear that we appeal.

The federal party have been in the habit of crying out that "*the Petrikin's*" are the leaders of, and wish to rule the democratic party; this they do thinking that perhaps it will turn us from the support of our candidate. This has been their song in these counties heretofore, and is so this year. Examine for yourselves fellow citizens, and you will see this matter in its true light, you can see that if the shoe does not fit,—neither of the candidates need put it on.

As an attempt is making in this way to injure the reputation of James M. Petrikin, Thomas J. Petrikin and Henry Petrikin, the latter of whom is the Editor of the *Bellefonte Patriot*, we deem it our duty as members of the party to which we belong to state, that their moral characters are unexceptionable, and suffers no disparagement in comparison with that of any other sober, industrious young men. The worst that can be said of them is that they have to exert themselves for a living.

JACOB KRYDER,
MATTHEW ALLISON,
JOHN RANKIN,
JOHN M'CALMONT,
JOHN PATTON

Democratic Committee of Correspondence for Centre County.